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Two Lichens of the Pacific Coast.

By EDWARD TUCKERMAN.

The development of a stalk-like, descending thallus in the typical horizontal and crust-like one of the genus *Lecidea*, in *L. conglomerata*, Ach., is so rare that another example of it in the Italian *L. caulescens*, Anz., acquires an importance the value of which is not affected if we regard it as only such a condition (American also) of *L. squalida*, Ach., as is our *Lecanora cervina*, v. *thamnina* (Syn. N. Amer. Lich., p. 202) of this *Lecanora*. It is indeed possible that such outgrowth may prove less rare, or even, in the proper conditions, not very uncommon; and I observe it, also, in the admirably exhibited *L. Cenisia* of California, in specimens from the Yosemite granite (Bolander.) The Pacific coast, which furnished these lichens, has proved at once fertile and various in illustrations of the vertical thallus, and I venture to think that we may add one more to them; referable this neither to the typically ascendant and shrub-like, as *Stereopelte*, Th. Fr., and *Pyrenothamnina*, mihi (LICHENES FRUTICULOSI) nor the typically horizontal just above noticed, in which the members of a properly squamous thallus, in certain conditions of the substrate, extend downwards into branching stems (LICHENES RADICATI, *si placet*) but where what should be a lacinate, crustaceous lichen, the appressed, effigurate circumference of which is without apparent variation from the ordinary type in such lichens except indeed the sufficiently important one that the cortical layer extends to the under side, runs, at least at the thickened centre, with more or less distinctness, into ascendant branches (LICHENES RAMEO-LACINIATI) of which our examples are the Californian *Lecanora thamnoplaca*, mihi (Gen. Lich. p. 113 *) and the widely diffused *L. melanaspis*, Ach. The nakedness and ready separableness, or even large separation of the under side from the substrate in this last lichen, due to the continuity of its cortical layer, as well as the looseness of extreme conditions of it, have been noted by authors, but not, so far as I am aware, that its divisions are something more than "inflated" laciniae, and really pass at last into vertical stems. This is the case, however, in the thickest portions of *L. melanaspis*, as it grows in Colorado and New Mexico (Brandegge, in herb. Sprague) and, especially, in the cushion-like clumps exceeding now a quarter of an inch in thickness, in which the same acute observer has found the lichen to occur nearer the Pacific, in Washington Territory. Here the turgid, loosely intertangled divisions are seen below to pass into quite terete ones becoming vertical, and it is not always easy to refer the plant to the species as elsewhere represented (California, Bolander; and especially Kansas, Hall) irrespective of apothecial difficulties, now, and in Europe as well as here, not

* In the writer's later synopsis this marked feature escaped attention in the diagnosis, though plainly indicated in the specific name.

a little pronounced. And I find precisely the same modification of structure in a well-marked, purchased specimen collected in the Pyrenees; as in other European ones. In the fruit, while not in this really separable from the foreign plant, ours is variously emphasized; the New Mexican specimens offering flat and well-margined, glaucous-pruinose apothecia, and those from Washington Territory naked ones, in which the disk finally equals and surpasses the margin, and the fruit becomes curiously glyphidoid-diform, an anamorphosis to be observed now in extreme forms of *L. cinerea*, v. *gibbosa*, Nyl. (California; H. Mann) and noticeably enough prefigured, in both lichens, by the *Pertusaria*-like younger conditions. The described margin of the disk of *L. melanaspis* is indistinct or obsolete commonly here, as it appears to be, for the most part, elsewhere.

But I have also to notice a fruticulose member of a genus not before known to exhibit this kind of thallus:

STAUROTHELE BRANDEGEI, *sp. nov.*—Thallo fruticuloso (alt. 3–5^{mm.}) erecto, e tereti ramulis dactylinis obsesso mox compresso et superne dilatato lobatoque, in crustam verrucosam plus minus stipitato, fusco, subtus dilutius; apotheciis globosis (lat. 0^{mm.}, 3–5). Sporæ solitariae visæ, muriformi-multiloculares, nigro-fuscae, longit. 0^{mm.}, 0.26–50, crassit 0^{mm.}, 0.20–24, paraphysibus diffusis.

Mountains of Washington Territory; T. S. Brandegee, in herb. Sprague. The internal structure of the thallus offers no differences from that of the *umbrina*-stock. This group, which is not uncommon both west of the Rocky Mountains and in the Appalachian system, offers other marked evidences of its superior rank in the Tribe, exhibiting now an effigurate and even lobulate circumference, which, scarcely more than hypothalline in the European *Dermatocarpon Ambrosianum*, Mass. (*Lich. Ital.* n. 30) is here (in the eastern *S. Drummondii* and *S. Petersii*) very distinctly thalline, and occurs (in Oregon specimens very close to *S. umbrina*, in herb. Sprague) with much the aspect of a reduced form of *Lecanora molybdina* (Wahl.) Ach. Hymenial gonidia of *S. Brandegei* oblong, guttated, 0^{mm.}, 0.06–12 long, and 0^{mm.}, 0.025–40 thick.

New Species of Fungi.

By CHAS. H. PECK.

POLYPORUS DELECTANS.—Pileus sessile, convex or subtriquetrous, frequently elongated, simple or subimbricated, fleshy-fibrous, becoming corky, azonate, glabrous or slightly floccose-tomentose, uneven, white becoming yellowish, the margin acute; pores plain or slightly concave, decurrent, large, unequal, subrotund or angular, whitish, the dissepiments at length acute, dentate or lacerate; spores subglobose or broadly elliptical, .00025 to .0003 in. long. Pileus 2 to 4 inches long, about 2 inches broad.

Prostrate trunks in woods, Ohio; A. P. Morgan. The species belongs to the Anodermei, section Carnosi, and is related to such species as *P. lacteus*, *P. destructor*, etc. From the former its large pores will distinguish it, from the latter its paler color and the entire absence of zones both without and within, and from *P. molliusculus* both the absence of zones and the much thicker substance will separ-